WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1825. [NO. 240.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,

By Philo White.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 20.—Mr. *Macon* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting the number of Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, to the number of members in the House of Representatives; and that the number to be admitted from each State and Territory respectively, shall be the same as that of the Representatives to which such State or Territory shall be entitled, and that the brother of no person educated at the Academy shall be admitted so long as there be other applicants; and that provisions be made for admitting from the District of Columbia.

[Which was agreed to on Tuesday.]

Dec. 21.—the Senate were occupied the principal part of this day in discussion of the bill making provision for Gen. *La Fayette:* the bill finally passed, by a vote of 37 to 7.

The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill making provision for the services and expenditures of Gen. La Fayette.

Mr. *Macon*, of North Carolina, rose, with great reluctance, to express his objection to the bill. Tho' it was but of little importance what objections he might have to any bill before the Senate, he could not refrain, on this occasion, from speaking his sentiments openly. He admitted the value of the services of Gen. La Fayette, to their full extent; his objection was not to the sum proposed—but it was this: La Fayette had been adopted into the American family, and could it be asked of Congress to do more for an adopted son, than for one of her own? He had wished to have him placed on this footing, but nothing more could be required. All this had been done. He believed La Fayette had made great sacrifices—he as firmly believed it, as he did any thing under the sun; his mind, body, and estate, had been devoted to the success of our cause; but this was no reason why more should be done for him than an American citizen. Many an American had gone into the war affluent, and come out poor. This, then, said Mr. *Macon*, is my objection. It is the true conviction of my own mind, and it is as disagreeable to me to state it, as it is unpleasant to the Senate to hear it. It is not the *sum*, but the *ground* I have stated. I have no doubt, said he, of the passage of the bill.

Dec. 22.—In pursuance of notice given, Mr. Johnson, of Ky. asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill "further to amend the judicial system of the U. States, and to provide for the establishment of Circuit Courts;" which was read.

Dec. 23.—the following resolution offered yesterday was this day taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate the number of merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, with their names, owners, and value of merchandize, which have been captured or plundered, and of injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States by the pirates, since Dec. 1st 1823; and also the number of pirates and piratical vessels that have been taken by our naval force since that period of time.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 20.—The *Speaker* laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster General, stating the number of Clerks employed in that Department during the last year.

The following resolution, offered on Friday, was taken up.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if compatible with the public interest, the correspondence with the Spanish government relating to the piracies of the island of Cuba.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting to the House the names of the Postmasters who are defaulters to the government, (now laid on the table) be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and that they report as to the expediency of adopting measures to collect the arrears, as therein named.

Mr. *Mallary* rose, to call the attention of the House to a resolution on the subject of fitting out a vessel of war for the protection of Lake Champlain. He adverted to the situation of the Lake, and the necessity of providing against invasion, and the dismantled state of the navy now on the Lake, and concluded with moving the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the building of a steam vessel of war for the defence of Lake Champlain.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the amount of monthly pay, now allowed by law to the seamen of the United States, when discharged in foreign ports, from the sale of vessels, or other causes.

The House then went into committee, on the bill authorizing the occupation of Columbia River: progress was made so far in the bill, as to allow each married male settler 640 acres of land; each unmarried male settler, 320 acres; and each unmarried female settler, 320 acres: the officers of the colony, to be appointed by the President, to hold their offices six years: the appropriation made to defray expenses, $50,000.

Dec. 21.—the House was engaged the best part of this day, in the discussion of the bill "respecting La Fayette," and the bill authorizing the occupation of the mouth of Columbia river.

The following resolution, offered yesterday, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any information which he may possess, and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to make public, relative to the intentions of the Allied powers of Europe to aid Spain in the subjugation and recovery of her former colonies in America.

Dec. 22.—the House was engaged most of this day in the discussion of the bill making provision for Gen. La Fayette. A number of petitions were presented, and resolutions offered; but none of them of immediate interest to the citizens of this section of the country.

Dec. 23.—Mr. Archer offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any information in his possession, not improper to be communicated, explaining the character and object of the visit of the naval officer of the United States, commanding in the West Indies, to the town of Faxgardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the —— day of November last.

General Assembly.

SENATE.

Monday Dec. 20.—the amendment proposed in the House of Commons, to the bill authorizing the making of a Turnpike Road from the Saluda Gap in Buncombe to the Tennessee line, having been concurred in by the Senate, the same was read and ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law.

The names of George Washington Jeffreys and John M'Dowell of Rutherford, were added to the nomination for Councillors of State.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to appoint Commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Burke.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Burke, reported a bill authorizing the Board of Internal Improvements to cause a survey of a road to be made from Morganton across the Yellow Mountain to the Tennessee Line, which was read the first time.

Dec. 21.—the following bills were read and ordered to be enrolled; they are therefore laws.

The bill authorizing the building a dam across Ararat river in Surry county—the bill to allow Adam Lockhart, of Anson county, further time to collect certain taxes—the bill for the better regulation of the third regiment of Burke.

Dec. 22.—the following engrossed bills were read and ordered to be enrolled; they have therefore become laws—viz: the bill to prevent any person from falling timber in the Tuckasegee River and Cany Fork thereof, within the county of Haywood—the bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution in Buncombe—the bill to incorporate the Clinton Library Society in Stokes—the bill authorizing Wm. Cathey and Asaph Wilson of Haywood to erect gates.

The Select committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, proposing an amendment to the Constitution was discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Dec. 23.—a bill was presented, to repeal in part an act passed in 1820, pointing out the duty of Guardians.

And a bill to amend the laws now in force, directing the manner of selling lands for taxes—which were read the first time.

The bill authorizing the County Courts of Caswell and Buncombe to appoint Wardens of the Poor, to build a poor and work house, and for other purposes, was read and ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law.

Dec. 24.—Mr. Hargrave, the Senator from Davidson, obtained leave of absence, for the remainder of the session.

A bill was presented to amend an act passed in 1818, to incorporate the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg, which was read the first time.

The bill to change the mode of calling regimental and battalion musters within this state, was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to compel the Banks of the State to pay specie in certain cases, which was read the third time, and rejected, 34 to 22.

—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 20.—on motion of Mr. Ashe,

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to prepare and report to this General Assembly, a bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating with ardent spirits, or using any undue means by candidates for any public appointment whatever.

The bill authorizing the County Court of Haywood to contract for the repairing of Catholic road, has become a law.

Dec. 21.—the names of Meshack Franklin and John Owen, were added to the nomination of Councillors of State.

A Resolution, requiring the Governor to instruct the Attorney General to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto against the Banks of his State, on the ground of their having transcended their charters. Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Dec. 23.—Mr. Polk presented a bill to extend the provisions and penalties of an act passed in 1819, more effectually to punish the making, passing or attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes.

The following bills were read and ordered to be enrolled, they are therefore laws, viz: the bill for the more convenient administration of justice in the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Sampson, Burke and Wilkes—the bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Statesville in Iredell county—and the bill to allow compensation to the Jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Surry.

A resolution was presented authorizing the Board of Internal Improvements to purchase a Mud Machine, to be employed in opening the channel of the Cape-Fear River below Wilmington, and to appropriate for that purpose not exceeding seven thousand dollars—ordered to lie on the table.

Dec. 23.—the following bills were presented, read the first time, and passed, viz: a bill to amend an act passed in 1822, to amend an act passed in 1821, to provide for the execution of process, where there shall be no proper Sheriff to execute the same; a bill to establish and lay off a town on the lands of James Gordon in Anson County; and a bill to prevent protracted litigation, by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace—which bills were read the first time and passed.

The committee on the Judiciary, reported that it is not expedient to take from the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the jurisdiction of the pleas of the state which they now possess, and give them to the Superior Court.

A bill was presented appointing commissioners to lay off a road from Lincolnton to Morganton—read the first time; and a bill, more effectually to guard against corruption in elections—which being read, Mr. Hines moved for the indefinite postponement, which passed in the negative, 100 to 25.

Dec 24.—the bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State, was amended and passed its second reading. Mr. Helme moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 65 to 59.

PRINTERS.

An eastern paper notices the marriage of SIX PRINTERS. We should should think the printing business in the east must be much more lucrative or wives less expensive, than in the southwest—else—'mercy on them.'

[*Mobile (Alabama) paper.*

Extreme malignity is like an overcharged gun——it always misses its mark, and kicks the gunner.

It is stated in Long's Expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, that about Lake Superior, the cattle live almost entirely on *fish* They thrive well and yield an abundance of good milk, the taste of which is not effected by their diet.

Perez Anthony, a black man, convicted of the murder of Theodore Stoddard, on the high seas, was executed at Boston on the 22d inst. in pursuance of his sentence.

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.]

NATIONAL ROAD.

I have been much gratified by the remarks which have been made in the President's Message, and the report of the Secretary of War accompanying it, on the subject of internal improvements, and the principles which have been adopted in carrying into effect the act of the 30th of April last, authorizing the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made, of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary to the transportation of the mail.

One of the most important routes embraced in these principles, I conceive to be that for a durable road from the Seat of Government to the city of New-Orleans; which, when executed, will greatly facilitate the operations of commerce between the Atlantic states and the great emporium of the west, by communicating more promptly, and more certainly, commercial information between the Atlantic cities and that important point. It will also enable the government to hold a more prompt and sure communication with the important, but as yet feeble, section of the country lying on the Gulf of Mexico, which, in time of war, may be of the utmost consequence to its security.

Between the Seat of Government and New-Orleans, three routes will present themselves for examination, each claiming certain advantages. The one extending along through the seats of the governments of the several southern states, and passing the principal rivers at the highest point where tide navigation ceases.—This route would pass, in Virginia, through Fredericksburgh, Richmond, Petersburg; in North-Carolina, Warrenton, Raleigh, Fayetteville; in South-Carolina, Kershaw, Columbia, Hamburgh; Milledgeville, in Geo. Cahaba, Ala. The middle route would pass east of the mountains, taking the nearest direction favourable to the construction of the road, and probably pass through Danville, in Virginia, Salisbury, in North-Carolina; from this last place, either by Lincolnton, Greenville, Pendleton, Athens in Georgia, or by Charlotte, York Court-House, Abbeville, in South-Carolina, Washington in Georgia.

The Western route would enter and pass along the great valley north of the Blue Ridge, by Winchester, Staunton, Abbington, &c. Each of these possess certain advantages, and no doubt the Board of Internal Improvement will receive instructions to examine them all, and make a careful investigation of their respective advantages.

In the mean time, it would seem desirable, for the information of the Board, that those who are most interested, and best acquainted with the advantages of the several routes, should communicate, freely, all the information in their power, to aid and facilitate the survey of a route in which the government, as well as the several parts of the country through which it may pass, has so great an interest.

APPIUS.

"Fine growing weather this (said a Sussex farmer, the other day, to his next neighbour, accosting him as he was crossing his meadows,) fine growing weather; this rain will bring every thing out of the ground.

"Heaven forbid! (said the other) *for I have just buried my wife.*"

Female Society.——Nothing is better adapted to give the last polish to the education of a young man than conversation with virtuous and accomplished women. Their society serves to smooth the rough edges of our character, and to mellow our tempers. In short, the man who has never been acquainted with females of the better class, is not only deprived of many of the purest pleasures, but also will have little success in social life; and I should not like to be connected by the bonds of friendship with the man who has a bad opinion and speaks ill of the female sex in general.

The Boston Mirror says, "The present king of Persia has *thirty-nine sons, and one hundred and forty-nine daughters!*" It is all a mistake; he is a splenetic old bachelor. *Winchester Republican.*

The catholics showed at the cathedral of Cologne, in massive silver shrines, gilt and ornamented with precious stones, the "*heads of the three wise men who came to worship our Savior;*" and at the monastery of Urfurt "*king David's tuning hammer.*"

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF IREDELL COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Society which took place at Statesville on the 4th day of Oct. 1824, It was resolved, that a *General Meeting* of said society shall be held at Statesville on the second Tuesday of January next. The officers and members are earnestly desired to be punctual in attending, as it is expected important business will be transacted on that day. Those who may wish to become members, will please to attend.

Published by order of the society.

t59 JAS. CAMPBELL, *Sec'y.*

New Cash Store.

I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of seasonable and fashionable

GOODS,

which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with *cash*; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will thank them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices. A. TORRENCE.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824 35

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Estate of Hezekiah Cowan.

THE subscriber having, at the November court last, received letters of administration on, and qualified as administrator of, the estate of Hezekiah Cowan, dec'd. hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said dec'd. to make payment; and all those having claims against the said dec'd., will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery. THOS. L. COWAN, *Adm'r.*

December 6, 1824. 5t40

Prospect Hill, for Rent.

THIS valuable plantation, the residence of the late Col. *Richmond Pearson*, jun. is offered for *rent* the ensuing year. This tract of land is in the Forks of the Yadkin, opposite to the Horse Shoe Neck, and near the mouth of Dutchman's creek. It contains about 600 acres; nearly one half is cleared, and in good order for cultivation; about one hundred acres is river and creek bottom, and the remainder of cleared land well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and small grain. The dwelling-house is equal to any in that section of country; the other improvements convenient and comfortable. The dwelling-house and about 100 acres of cleared land, may be had separately, as a tenant or tenants may prefer. For terms, apply to Mr. Henry S. Parker, agent for

JOSEPH PEARSON.

Dec. 4, 1824. 36

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated *Stomachic Elixir of Health.*

Of this universally esteemed Medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping Coughs, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint in children, severe gripings, and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared, only, by Dr. T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E corner of Second and Race streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

The Militia Laws,

REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

Original Communications.

In the political department of our paper, we this week resign the quill to our correspondents. The ability, and particularly the *truth*, with which they wield it, are evidence conclusive that they are well versed in the political economy of our country. We invite further strictures from their pens. We are always loth to obtrude our own humble musings upon the public; and when our correspondents relieve us from the task, we feel grateful to them for their favors.

—

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Our citizens at the late election, gave Jackson a majority of about 5000 votes for the Presidency. It is believed, or at any event, it is boldly asserted, by every caucusite within my knowledge, that Crawford will get the vote of this state, on the first balloting, in the House of Representatives. Upon what data do they found their opinions? I will tell you, Mr. Editor. Upon the conduct of 9 of our members on the 14th Feb. last; and yet, they pretend to say that the members of that caucus were not pledged, and that they have not compromitted both their own honor, and the interest and wishes of their constituents. They then pledged themselves, soul and body, to support Mr. Crawford, and some of them have evinced by their subsequent conduct, that they were sincere. Nay, one might reasonably deduce, from the exertions of more than one *honorable* member, that soul and body depend upon his election. But alas! on what a brittle thread did they suspend what to them seemed dearer than "life, fortune, or sacred honor."

No matter how often you may be told that they will, either first or last, support Mr. Crawford: No matter in what manner they may consider themselves pledged to him: No matter what yearnings after the loaves and fishes of the Treasury they may have. They cannot, they dare not redeem the pledge they so unrighteously gave in caucus. If they possess one spark of principle, one particle of honesty, or one ounce of judgment as regards their own interest, they will *not*, in the face of open day, in the full light of reason, and with every avenue of conviction open; they *cannot* vote for the man of the caucus, and not tremble for the better parts of themselves. If however, forgetful of every tie which binds the representative to his constituent, and the honest man to his God and his fellow creature, in opposition to the declared will of their masters the people, they still adhere to their original determination, let them fear and tremble. For vengence is ours say the people, and the month of August is not far removed. Let them remember too that vengence altho' it may be delayed, cannot be forestalled by the guilty, or their accomplices, let them reflect, as the simplest school-boy must, that the man of caucus cannot be elected, and that whatever office he may promise, he can never bestow; so that "between two stools," agreeably to the proverb, "they fall to the ground."

If they basely barter away the rights of their constituents, at this great and eventful period, let them reflect that they are but men and our servants, that on the 2d Thursday of August next they return again, as private citizens, among us, and that we the people, whom they pretend so much to despise, are their masters and their judges. Four districts only, out of thirteen, gave a majority for the man of caucus. Nine members, if I am not mistaken, pledged themselves to support him without once reflecting, or acknowledging the right of the people to answer, or to act for themselves. But the people, ever tenacious of their rights, have acted nobly for themselves, and unless they are sold into bondage, by faithless servants in caucus, the people will still be free. They virtually said in the language of other times, "we will live free or die." Dare these servants of people to rebel against their masters? Dare they in their delegated capacities to place their *veto* on the will of the sovereign people themselves? That they are to be *pitied*, I admit. But whether they will become the subjects of future compassion, depends solely on themselves. They are to be commiserated for their imbecility, to call it by no harsher term, on the 14th Feb. last. Let them persevere in their resolution, and how great must be the compassion that will console them. Let them vote for Crawford, and adhere to their errors in caucus. Let the Ides of March come, and being the eternal downfall of King Caucus, after which they must sink at once from the fancied enjoyment of the loaves and fat fishes of the Treasury, and they *are* to be pitied indeed.

"That one false step should thus forever blast the prospects of men, raised by hope to the very climax of anticipation, is hard indeed," you say, and I admit it. But let them, as they have committed this outrage on the rights of the people, (I mean their meeting in caucus,) let them do penance for their sins, and obey the voice of their country, altho' their own personal inclinations may be averse to the deed, and perhaps they may be forgiven. Nay, I doubt it not, for altho' this is a "stiff necked," yet it is a forgiving people; and it is the image of the Deity in this, that it can and will forgive a fault, where contrition, followed by all the retribution in the power of the sincere penitent to make, is offered up at its shrine.

VOX POPULI.

—

OUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Editor: Since it has been ascertained that the election of President goes into the House of Representatives, the inquiry has become general, for whom will *our Members of Congress vote?* Will they, like true *republicans*, vote the sentiments of the people of North-Carolina? or will they, according to the *caucus* engagements, still adhere to W. H. Crawford? These are questions often asked, and, as yet, only answered on conjecture. It is believed, however, that *some* of our members have settled the question as to themselves: For instance, we learn from good authority that Mr. *Lewis Williams* did declare before the election, that he would vote for W. H. Crawford, be the vote of the state what it might. It is said that Mr. *Long* made a similar declaration. Whether any of the other of our members who went into the caucus, will in like manner set the voice of their constituents at defiance, is not certainly known. It is conjectured, however, that they will not. It is even very questionable, whether the two gentlemen named, will continue of the same mind when they are brought to the test. Perhaps the greater number of our members who went into the caucus, will, on the *first* ballot, vote for Mr. Crawford: they will do this by way of keeping up the appearance of consistency; but, on the second and subsequent ballots, we shall find them voting for Gen. Jackson. There are two or three in the delegation, who will, on the very first ballot, desert their favorite, Mr. Crawford, and go over to the favorite of the people, Gen. Jackson. Of this number, we may count Mr. *Culpeper*, and Mr. *Conner*. Whether this desertion of their man is the consequence of *love* or *fear* of the people, is left to conjecture. As to Mr. Adams, notwithstanding the professions of our caucus members before the election came on, he is the last man of the whole that will receive their votes. Let the friends of Mr. Adams mark the result, and they will find this opinion correct. The fact is, already do we hear the disappointed friends of Mr. Crawford, every where in this state, crying out against Mr. Adams, and claiming Jackson as their second choice. Yes, the very men who, a few weeks since, were so active in circulating the lies and slanders of Jesse Benton, now say Jackson is their second choice! Are these men convinced of the injustice they have done Gen. Jackson? or are they desirous of getting over on the strong side? Let the reader judge for himself.

NO HYPOCRISY.

—

[COMMUNICATED.]

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The result of the election in North-Carolina, seems very much to discompose the minds of certain of the radical editors,—particularly the editors of the National Intelligencer. In their paper of the 23d of November, (which we have just seen) they make use of language of which they will be ashamed when they regain their sober senses. They impudently declare, that Mr. Crawford was *robbed* of votes in North Carolina, &c.—And in another place, they assert, that in North Carolina Mr. Crawford was *managed* out of 15 votes. These are sweeping charges against a large majority of the people of North Carolina, and if they prove nothing else, they show that Messrs. Gales & Co. have been wonderfully deceived in their calculations as to this state, and, in consequence, are very angry on the occasion. We however hope, that they will moderate their feelings, and submit to the will of the sovereign people.

The fact is, these Editors have been pampered with the pap of the Treasury, until they almost fancy that they have the right to dispose of the Presidential chair. But they are now awakened from this delusion, by the loud voice of the free people of the Union—it speaks in accents of thunder. In the same paragraph in which the Editors of the National Intelligencer speak so freely of North Carolina, they modestly assert that Mr. Crawford was *gambled* out of 25 votes in New-York. We presume, according to the notions of these Editors, that the friend of Mr. Crawford in New-York, Mr. Erastus Root, was also *gambled* out of the vote of that state, since he was beaten by General Talmadge, a friend of Mr. Adams, by more than 32,000 votes, in the late election, for Lieut. Governor.

But leaving it to the Editors of New York, to defend that state against the charges of Messrs. Gales & Co. we cannot permit their abuse of the people of North-Cnrolina to pass, without repelling the foul slanders. It is not true, that Mr. Crawford was *managed* out of the 15 votes of North-Carolina. The friends of Gen. Jackson are not of the *managing* sort—they are the plain yeomanry of the state. The *managers* belonged to their side of the question. But, luckily, all their management availed them nothing. The people took the alarm—they "managed" for themselves, and they have won the day.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIENDS.

—

The *General Assembly* of this state adjourned on Wednesday last, the 5th inst. We have been obligingly furnished, by one of the western members, with a caption of the laws passed at this session: a list of the general laws, and such private ones as are of interest in this section of the state, will be found below.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act to extend the right of reviving actions where the plaintiff or defendant may die pending the suit. [No suit, to which an executor or administrator is a party, shall abate by the death of such executor, &c.; but may be revived by or against the administrator *de bonis non* of the deceased party.]

Authorizing the making of a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap, Buncombe, by the way of Smith's, Murrayville, Ashville, and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. [State to subscribe for 100 shares, at $50 each.]

Amending the act of 1819, to provide for the payment of witnesses in certain cases. [Where the Court or Solicitor dimisses a prosecution on behalf of the state, the Court may order the witnesses to be paid.]

Allowing amendments on writs of error and appeals, and authorizing the Supreme Court to make amendments.

Amending the act of 1818, laying duties on sales at auction. [Contemplates a duty on private sales, by auctioneers, regulated by a previous sale or sales at auction.]

Amending the act of 1814, concerning divorce and alimony. [Repeals so much of said act as requires 12 months to elapse after filing the petition, and so much as imposes a tax of 10 pounds on the person cast; and provides that if the party petitioning make oath that he or she is not worth 200 dollars, bond for the payment of costs shall not be required.]

For restraining theatrical representations in the vicinity of the University. [Makes it indictable for persons to exhibit theatrical representations within five miles of Chapel Hill.]

Concerning the land held under leases from the Tuscirora tribe of Indians. [Lands held under such leases to be considered real estate.]

Directing the completion of a public road, commenced by Aaron Albertson, from Parkville, in Perquimons county, to Pasquotank river bridge. [Appoints commissioners to receive subscriptions to said road; and should the sum raised by subscription be insufficient for the purpose, authorizes the Public Treasurer to supply the dificiency, if not exceeding 2,500 dollars, out of the fund appropriated for Internal Improvement.]

To carry into effect the contract made by Benj. Robinson and William Robards, commissioners on behalf of the state, with certain Cherokee Indians.

Granting further time to file appeals in the Supreme Court. [Allows the appellant any time within the first seven days of the term to file his appeal.]

Amending the act of 1819, to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the government thereof. [Reduces the number of the Board from six to three; limits the salary of the Civil Engineer to 3,500 dollars; and reduces the pay of the Secretary of the Board from 6 to 3 dollars per day, for every day the Board shall be in session.]

Appointing commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving that part of the great state road between the town of Jeffersonton and the Tennessee line, in Ashe county. [Provides that the commissioners shall publish proposals for said work, which shall be given to the lowest bidders; and authorises them to draw 300 dollars from the fund set apart for internal improvement, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.]

Authorizing and pointing out the method how the state road, running through Haywood county, may herafter be altered. [Appoints commissioners for said road, and provides in what manner alterations are to be made thereon.]

Respecting military land warrants. [Constitutes the Governor, the Public Treasurer and Comptroller a board to pass on all claims for military land warrants, which shall be preferred on or before the 1st July next; after which time no such warrants are to be issued under the authority of this state.]

Altering and amending the act of 1823, entitled "An act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of this state." [Grants a stay of proceedings on the bonds given by the purchasers of said lands until the next General Assembly; and authorises the Treasurer to receive from such purchasers one eighth part of the original purchase money, together with the interest thereon.]

Authorizing the Public Treasurer to purchase Bank Stock. [Authorises the Treasurer to purchase stock in any of the banks of this state, to such amount and at such times as he may deem advisable, at a price not exceeding par value.]

Directing the erection of a Treasury Office, authorising the Treasurer to employ an Assistant Clerk, directing improvements in the office of the Secretary of State, and fixing hours of business to be observed by the heads of Departments. [Appropriates 2,500 dollars for the erection of a brick or stone building, on the south east section of the Capitol Square, for the accommodation of the Treasurer, as an office; directs the Secretary of State to cause certain improvements to be made in his office; authorises the Treasurer to employ from time to time, as occasion may require, an additional clerk; and fixes the hours of attendance, at office, of heads of Departments and other officers at the seat of government, at from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the year, Sundays and the 4th July excepted.

Supplemental to an act passed at the present session, entitled "An act to amend an act passed in the year 1819, to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the government thereof." [Allows the Civil Engineer one dollar and fifty cents per day, for travelling expenses.]

Further prescribing the duty of the Puplic Printer. [Makes it his duty to attach to the acts of Assembly a statement of the revenue of the state, and publish the same in the state paper.]

Regulating the inspection of saw mill lumber which shall be considered merchantable; renders any inspector, who inspects lumber contrary to the provisions of this act, liable to a fine of 100 dollars; and excludes all persons, except authorised inspectors, from inspecting lumber, under a penalty of 100 dollars' fine.]

Amending the act of 1821, to consolidate into one the several acts relative to the appointment of Trustees of the University and for other purposes. [Authorises the annual meetings of the Board of Trustees to control and restrain the business to be transacted by the special meeting thereof.]

Amending the act of 1823, entitled "An act to amend the militia laws of this state relative to the cavalry. [Provides that each troop of cavalry shall consist of not less than 24 dragoons, exclusive of non-commissioned officers.]

Providing against the introduction and spreading of contagious or infectious diseases in this state. [Authorises the officers of police of incorporated towns to take such precautionary measures, and provide such penalties for the breach of them, as they may deem necessary, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into their respective towns.]

Repealing the act of last session to amend the laws making provision for widows. [Repeals the act of 1823, and allows the widow one bed and necessary furniture, one wheel and one pair of cards, if such articles be among the goods of the husband.]

Fixing certain fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts. [Allows the Clerks of said Courts, for every copy and exemplification of record, ten cents per copy sheet, in addition to the fees heretofore.]

Giving the assent of North Carolina to and enforcing in this state certain acts of the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company and authorising a subscription on the part of this state to the stock of said company. [Authorises the Public Treasurer to subscribe for 100 shares, at 20 dollars each, of said stock.]

Extending the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this state. [Extends it to January, 1826.]

Repealing, in part, the act of 1820, further pointing out the duty of guardians.

To provide for revising and consolidating the several acts concerning administrators and executors. Appoints William Gaston commissioner to revise and consolidate said acts, and report them to the next General Assembly.]

Amending the act of 1810, prescribing the manner in which the public printing shall be regulated.

Extending the provisions and penalties of the act of 1819, more effectually to punish the making, passing, or attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes. [Provides that the counterfeiting of notes of the Bank of the United States shall be punished in the same manner as for counterfeiting notes of the banks of this state.]

—

PRIVATE ACTS.

Compelling the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, the clerk and master in equity, and the register of Davidson county to keep their respective offices at the court house in said county.

Amending the act of 1822, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rowan.

Authorising the County Court of Haywood to contract with Joshua Allison, or any other person, to repair and constantly keep open the Catahooche road leading from Jonathan's creek, in Haywood county, to where it will intersect Mahan's turnpike road in Tennessee, so as live stock and pack horses may pass with convenience.

Appointing commissioners for the town of Clemmonsville, in Davidson county.

Amending the act for the better regulation of the town of Statesville.

Authorising the County Courts of Caswell and Buncombe to appoint wardens of the poor to build a poor and work house, and for other purposes.

To prevent any person or persons from falling timber into the Tuckaseegee river, and Caney fork thereof, within the county of Haywood.

Directing the time and place of sale of land and slaves under execution in Buncombe county.

Allowing compensation to the jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Surry.

Establishing Davidson Academy, in Montgomery county, and incorporating the trustees thereof.

For the better regulation of the third regiment of the militia of Burke county.

For the better regulation of the militia of Haywood county.

Authorizing Wm. Cathey and Asaph Wilson, of Haywood county, to erect gates at the places therein named.

Allowing Adam Lockhart, collector of the taxes laid on the citizens of Anson county for the purpose of building a new court house, further time to complete the collection of said taxes.

Making compensation to the jurors of the County and Superior Courts of Davidson.

Restoring to credit William Melton, of Rutherford county.

Divorcing Mary Wilson, of Buncombe county, from her husband James Hawkins.

Repealing the act of 1822, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery," and an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, passed the last session, entitled 'An act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery," so far as relates to the county of Cabarrus.

Amending the act of 1823, entitled "An act to divide the militia of Iredell county into two distinct Regiments."

Detaching the company of militia now commanded by Capt. Stephen Ranson, in Mecklenburg county, from the 2d regiment, and attaching it to the first regiment in said county.

Divorcing Violett W. Lindsay, of Lincoln county, from her husband Samuel W. Lindsay.

Authorising the appointment of commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between Lincoln and Burke counties.

Amending the act of 1821, entitled "An act to amend an act, passed in 1810, entitled 'An act passed in 1809, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed relative to the removal of obstructions to the passage of fish up the several rivers within this state, so far as the same relates to the Peedee and Yadkin rivers."

To establish and lay off a town on the lands of James Gordon, in Anson county.

Amending the act of 1815, to incorporate the town of Charlotte.

For the relief of John Withrow, of Rutherford county.

Repealing so much of the several acts, establishing a state road from Fayetteville to Morganton, as relates to Cabarrus county.

Appointing commissioners to view and lay off a road from Rutherford, by Hickory Nut Gap, to Ashville.

Establishing and regulating a turnpike road in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe.

Altering the time of holding the Superior Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, and for other purposes. [Allowing the Superior Court of Mecklenburg two weeks, if the business thereof require it.]

Amending the act of 1823, entitled "An act to amend an act, passed in the year 1795, entitled 'An act for appointing commissioners to fix on a proper place in the county of Wilkes, and to erect thereon a court house, prison and stocks

—

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution creating a board to procure a bell for the use of the Legislature.

In favor of Col. John Jarrett.

Relative to the reception of Gen La Fayette.

In favor of Joseph Medley.

Directing the Comptroller to contract with some person to take charge of the public buildings.

Directing the Secretary of State how to dispose of the fac similes of the original Declaration of Independence.

Instructing the committee of Finance to cause to be destroyed such Treasury Notes in the Treasury Office, as are unfit for circulation.

Authorizing the purchase of furniture for the Governor's house.

In favor of Rev. Humphrey Posey.

In favor of Needham Whitfield.

Directing the Secretary of State to purchase stationary.

In favor of Joseph Gales & Son.

To deliver certain papers to the Attorney of certain Cherokee Indians.

Authorizing the Treasurer and Comptroller to fix the compensation of the Secretary of State for recording the documents relative to the contract made by Benj. Robinson and Wm. Robards with certain Cherokee Indians.

Appointing commissioners on Education.

Salisbury, January 11, 1825.

NATIONAL ROAD.

At a meeting of the citizens of this place, and its vicinity, held at the court-house, on the 8th inst. (Maj. John M'Clelland in the chair, and Ezra Allemong secretary,) a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the President of the U. S. on the subject of the contemplated National Road from Washington City to New Orleans: The committee is composed of Charles Fisher, John L. Henderson, John Giles, David F. Caldwell, and Rich'd H. Alexander.

On motion, a committee was then appointed, for the purpose of corresponding with other committees, and with other towns and public spirited individuals on this route; this last committee to consist of the following persons: Lueco Mitchell, Junius Sneed, Edward Yarbrough, Ezra Allemong and Philo White.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday, the 22d inst.; when the memorial is to be presented, and, if approved, ratified by the meeting.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

It must be fresh in the minds of our readers how anti-republican and shameless was the conduct of the majority of the New-York Legislature, at their sessions the last winter and summer, in refusing to pass the electoral law, which was loudly called for by the *people* of that state, and which a majority of the members gave a pledge, previous to their election, to procure passed, if practicable. Although public agents who could be so criminally neglectful of the interests of their constituents, as were these members, might not be expected to stop at any political *crime*, which a double-dealing, shuffling course could sanctify by the milder appellation of "independent legislation," yet we must confess we were a little surprised at the developement of the disgraceful means used to procure the passage by that legislature of the charter of a certain Bank, called the "Chemical Bank."—The following is a short extract from the report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter:

"The committee are fully convinced from their examination, that a combination of men at Albany last winter, from different parts of the State, and emphatically denominated the "LOBBY," by impure and corrupt practices among themselves, and by pretence of influence over particular members of the Legislature, have given currency to the numerous reports as to the causes which influenced the vote of members of the Senate and Assembly, wholly and utterly destitute of truth; and the scene of depravity which has been made use of by the "Lobby," to extort money from applicants for bank charters, can hardly be credited, had not some of them sanctioned it by their own oaths. And the committee have reason to believe, the rumors of corruption in the Legislature in regard to the Chemical Bank, were set afloat, knowing them to be unfounded, with a view of extorting money from Mr. John C. Morrison; and when the whole facts are disclosed, they firmly believe the Legislature and public will agree in their opinions."

"The committee do not object to gentlemen attending the Legislature, for the purpose of soliciting the passage of bills at a fair compensation, and where the county or city they represent has a direct interest in the question. What (in the opinion of the committee) constitutes the moral guilt and deserves to be severely censured, is the practice of persons regularly meeting at Albany from various parts of the state, making it their business to lend their aid "for *pay*" to any application, and *opposing applications*, unless they are *paid* to be encouraged or tolerated, thus obstructing the regular course of legislation, and casting suspicions as to the purity of legislative acts. And painful as it is to the Committee, they are bound to say, that some of the agents of the Chemical Bank are deserving of this censure: and they trust that this disclosure will put an end to what has been *familiarly* called, the *powerful* legislation of the *Lobby*. Powerful indeed must the consideration be, which can induce men of standing in society, to leave their families for a whole winter, and devote themselves for hire to the will of their employer. Such practices however are as disreputable to the employer as the person employed. And the committee ought not to screen Mr. Morrison from their censure, unless it should be believed from the evidence that he was driven into the measures he took and the promise of money he made, by the *arts and devices* of the *Lobby*; and this there is strong reason to suspect, since men holding such stations in society, as some of those above named, are induced to lend their services to procure the passage of bills in which they are not individually interested. It is perhaps due to Mr. Morrison to state, that he requested to appear before the committee by counsel and that the committee declined granting such leave, and so informed the counsel of Mr. Morrison, by letter."

The Nashville (Tennessee) Whig, of the 13th ult. says that *sugar* will, during this season, retail from 8 to 9 cts. per lb. The low price, in Nashville, of this indispensable article of family use, may be attributed to the nearness of that place to the Orleans market—or rather, the great facility of transportation to and from that market. Good sugar is now retailing in Salisbury at 12½ cts per lb.; and good coffee at 25 cts.—which is lower than those articles were ever sold here before: This is the effect of *competition* among the merchants.

Fifteen thousand dollars have been appropriated by the legislature of South-Carolina, to enable the Gov. of that state to receive Gen. La Fayette, in a manner honorable to the state, and suitable to the illustrious character of the General.

CHEAP LIVING.

In an Indiana paper, of the 11th ult. the following are given as the current prices of provisions in that state:

Corn, 75 cts. per barrel; oats, 14 cts. per bushel; sugar, (domestic) 9 cts. per lb.; butter, 8 cts.; bacon, 5 cts.; chickens, 75 cts. per doz.; pork, $2 per cwt.; whiskey, 25 cts. per gal.

MR. MACON.

The following extraordinary sentence, we find among some remarks of Mr. Macon, one of our Senators in Congress, on the bill making provision for Gen. La Fayette:

Mr. Macon said he did not like the President's Message. He did not know the opinion of others on the subject, only spoke to satisfy himself. Whatever they might choose to think, he conceived it a public duty to speak as he did. He had had no conversation with others on the subject. A man who risks all, loses all.

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.]

Among the Documents accompanying the President's Message, the Report of the Postmaster-General deserves, in my opinion, particular notice. Simplicity and clearness, the surest tokens of probity and honour, characterize, eminently, this important paper. But it has other and stronger claims to public attention. The improvement introduced into the administration of the Department, consists of an addition to its revenue, and an extension of its accommodation—a peculiar combination of advantages, evincive of decided executive talents, and conducive, in a high degree, to the national prosperity.

It is well known that this important branch of the public service was committed to Mr. M'LEAN in a state of defective arrangement and fiscal embarrassment, and that while it communicated to the public much less convenience than it now affords, it drew from the general income of the government, considerable appropriations to keep it in motion. In the short administration of Mr M'Lean, on the other hand, or rather during one year of that period, it has been improved, in revenue and efficiency, to the value of more than 100,000 dollars. And when we take into view the anterior incumbrances of the Department, the extensive circulation of the mail, the number of agents, and multitude of responsibilities necessary to its transportation, it is impossible to refuse the highest praise to Mr. M'Lean, for having effected, in so short a time, by the gentle force of diligence and judgment, by a productive care and generous economy, such important reforms and striking advancements. He has shown a capacity, both remedial and creative, and more than realized the great calculations that were made on him, as a man of business and of practical wisdom.

To those who are so fortunate as to know him personally, the success of his official labours must be cause of sincere satisfaction; for his mild and benevolent virtues endear him to individuals, as much as his great and solid abilities recommend him to the public. Although expert in affairs, sagacious of character, and versed in the laws and manners of the world, he has not imbibed the artful and heartless habits which generally characterize able politicians. His are native modesty, piety and truth—his, that "soft green of the soul," upon which the eye of taste delights to repose, and all the gentle affections to settle: and while other statesmen attract uncertain popularity, he engages unaltered friendship.

VERITAS.

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

"There are few, if any, piratical vessels of a large size in the neighborhood of Cuba, and none are now seen at a distance from the land; but the pirates conceal themselves, with their boats in small creeks, bays and inlets, and finding vessels becalmed, or in a defenceless situation, assail and destroy them. When discovered, they readily and safely retreat into the country, where our forces cannot follow, and by the plunder which they have obtained, and which they sell at prices low and tempting to the population, and by the apprehensions which they are able to create in those who would otherwise give information, they remain secure, and mingle, at pleasure, in the business of the towns and transactions of society, and acquire all the information necessary to accomplish their purposes. Against such a system, no naval force within the controul of this department can afford complete security, unless aided by the cordial, unwavering, and energetic co-operation of the local governments; a co-operation which would render their lurking places on land unsafe, and making punishment the certain consequence of detection. Unless this co-operation be obtained, additional means ought to be entrusted to the executive, to be used in such manner as experience may dictate."

The secretary recommends that some provision should be made for the education and instruction of the younger officers of the navy.

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 30.

Our market still continues to be abundantly supplied with Goods of all kinds. Orders are in the hands of the Commission Merchants, for the purchase of all kind of produce, which still continues to pour in unusual quantities for the season. The river is still in fine boating order, and we have every thing that we could desire to secure a continuance of the trade, which has thus far progressed so favorably. *Observer.*

Elias K. Kane has been elected Senator from Illinois for the term of six years, from and after the 4th of March next.

Prolific.—A lady in New-York, was lately presented by her accoucher, with *three fine boys* at a birth. The whole party is likely to do well.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 16.

A communication was received yesterday, from the Secretary of the Treasury, by the House of Representatives, made in compliance with resolutions adopted at the last session, showing the annual and aggregate amount of bonds for duties upon foreign merchandise, from 3d March, 1789, to 31st Dec. 1823.

The whole amount of duties which accrued in that time, is $535,512,933; of this, $8,032, 693 99 are estimated to have been paid in cash, and $527,480,230 37 were taken in bond. Of the bonds taken, $1,475,626 67 are stated to be lost, and $751,191 58 are considered doubtful.

Nat. Jour.

The American squadron in the Mediterranean is to consist this year of the ship of the line North Carolina, frigate Constitution, corvette Cyane, the sloops of war Erie and Ontario, and schooner Nonsuch: and will be under the command of Commodore Rogers, who has been for several years past the president of the board of navy commissioners.

Aurora.

NEW YORK, DEC. 24.

At a late hour this morning, the ship Baltic, capt Bunker, arrived from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool papers of the 6th of November, and London to the 4th.

We have received Mr. Fauntleroy's trial. In his defence he endeavored to extenuate his crime, by solemnly protesting that the monies he had fraudulently received, had every shilling been appropriated to sustain the tottering concern of which he was a partner. The judge in charging the jury was so much affected as almost to prevent utterance.

The London editors are not a little puzzled at the contradictory character of the Peruvian news. No wonder!

The papers are very barren of interest—all the accounts from Greece, and much of the continental news, having been anticipated.

The fate of Greece seems to be considered as nearly decided; and an article from the Danube affirms that "a great power has expressed itself in their favor in such a manner that important events may be expected in the spring."

Mr. Fauntleroy was sentenced to death on Tuesday the 2d of November, after an unsuccessful application had been made for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the jury convicted him only of 'uttering' the deed, which was charged as a forgery in the indictment. He was not to be executed until December.

Markets.—We have not received our letters from the post office, but we understand that cotton had advanced from 1-4 to 1-2d. per lb.

TRANSLATED FROM A PARIS PAPER.

ANCONA, OCT. 8.—Letters received from Ithaca, Zante and Cephalonia, all at the same time, mention that in all parts of the Morea, the people are transported with joy, and are employed in public celebrations, at the news of the complete destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets. The Greeks have had three battles with their barbarous enemies; and after having taken, burnt, and sunk more than a hundred vessels of different sizes, in the neighborhood of Rhodes and Cos, and on the coast of Caramania near Condroum, they have succeeded in burning the last and most beautiful frigate of Mohamed Ali. On board the vessel was the son of the Satrap of Egypt, his admiral Ismael Gibraltar, and a new pacha, a Frenchman by birth, who embraced the Turkish religion a short time ago.—These three chiefs threw themselves into a shallop when their ship took fire; but they fell among the numerous boats and vessels which the Greeks always keep at sea with the hope of taking prisoners of importance, and by which they lately captured the nephew of the bey of Tunis, near Samos. The three prisoners were conducted in triumph to Napoli di Romania, together with a frigate, a corvette, and a vessel loaded with eight millions of Turkish piastres, the treasure intended to pay the Egyptian expedition. In the engagement near Rhodes, they had before captured thirty two Turkish and Egyptian transport vessels.

The success of the last naval battle is confirmed in all its leading features by a letter from Trieste, dated October 14th.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Star says, that a seat in parliament is to be procured for Mr. *Cobbett*, as the advocate of emancipation, the expense to be paid out of the Catholic rent.

It is the intention of the Catholic Association to have their general petition ready to be presented by sir Francis Burdett, on the opening day of parliament, and to pour in three or four petitions every week during the session.

Family of Gen. La Fayette.—Gen. La Fayette has one son and two daughters; the son, George Washington La Fayette, is now in this country; the daughters are Madame Maubourg, and Madame Lasteynie.

Mrs. Maubourg has three daugters—Mrs. Brigode, Misses Louise and Jenny Maubourg.

Mrs. Lasteynie has three daughters, named Paulina, Melanie, and Octavia; and one son, named Jules.

George Washington La Fayette has three daughters, named Natolia, Matilda, and Clementina—and two sons named Oscar and Edmond.

Mrs. Brigode has two daughters, Georgiana and Gabriella.

These all reside at the hospitable mansion of La Grange, and, we are informed, are dependent for their support on the limited income of that farm.

At Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, on Sunday last, the wife of Mr. John Davids, was burnt to death by falling into the fire while she was in a state of *intoxication*!!!

DUKE D'ENGHEIN.

We find in Paris papers some discussion about a work lately published by Marshal Savary, duke of Rovigo. He is said to have exculpated Bonaparte from what is called the murder of the duke D'Enghein, and to have ascribed it solely to Talleyrand. This, the latter denies, and imputes it entirely to Bonaparte.

We are inclined to believe Savary correct. We do not, however, call the execution of this Bourbon a *murder*.—He was convicted of being concerned in a plot to assassinate Bonaparte and kindle the horrors of civil war in his native country, and therefore richly merited death, as have the whole Bourbon race from Lewis XIV. inclusive. Bonaparte, nevertheless in accordance with his accustomed magnanimity to this heartless race was willing to pardon this murderer, but was prevented by the superior caution of Talleyrand. This political turncoat should not be ashamed of one of his most meritorious acts. *Boston Patriot.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 30.

Cotton, 12½ a 13½; flour, fine, 4½ a 5½; superfine, 5 to 5½; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 85; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 40 to 45; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 90 per bushel; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 10½ a 11½; coffee, prime, green, 18 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 27.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine and Santee, 22 to 24; short staple, 10 a 15; Whiskey 29 a 31 cts.; Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.; Hams, 10; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 22; Cot-Prime Green, 18 a 19 Inf. to good, 14½ a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1¼ a 2 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—A good business was doing in most descriptions of *Cotton* during the past week; but the general quotations have not varied since our last report. The demand for the finer qualities of both *Sea-Island* and *Uplands* was quite animated until towards the close of the week, when it in some measure slackened, owing to the approach of the holy-days.

Married,

In this county, on the 6th inst. by Williamson Harris, Esq. Mr. Kalyer Kimball to Miss Catharine Cauble.

In this county, on the 2d inst. by John P. Hodgens, Esq. Capt. Maxwell Willis to Miss Jane Miller.

In this county, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Kilpatrick, Mr. Thomas Wood to Miss Catharine Young, daughter of John Young, Esq.

In Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the 30th ult. by the Rev. S. C. Caldwell, James G. Spears, Esq. to Mrs. Abigail Vail.

In Danville, Vt. Mr. Calvin Stiles, aged sixteen, to Miss Roxana Chenay, aged fifteen.

In New Orleans, Mr. Stephen Mc Mason, aged ninety, to Miss Amelia Simpson, aged eighteen!!

In do. Mr. De Varney, aged sixty-seven, to *widow* Susan Emery, aged 16!!

In Edwardsville, Ill. Maj. George W. Jinkins aged 20, to Mrs. Sally Underhill, aged 72!!

Died,

At his seat, in this county, 9 miles west of Salisbury, on the evening of the 31st December last, Mr. James M'Connaughey, at or near the age of 70 years. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. As a member of society, the deceased was useful and valuable; in the domestic relations of life, he was, as a friend, warm, kind and liberal; as a husband, affectionate; as a parent, careful, kind and indulgent.—Death's messenger called for nature's debt at a time when he and his friends had little reason to suspect that it was due; and so urgent was the messenger, that he exacted the utmost farthing in the space of three days.

COMMUNICATED.

Second Edition.

By Saturday's mail, we received no news of interest: most of our papers and letters are received by what is called the Raleigh mail, which failed to arrive on Tuesday last: we can, therefore, give no more than the common occurrences of the time.

Mr. Polk, from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of forming all free colored men between 18 and 50 years of age, into a squad of Pioneers, made a report, recommending that the resolution be rejected. *Raleigh Reg. 4th inst.*

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Fox, which was read and ordered to lie on the table, in relation to the road recommended by the Post-Master General to Congress, to be opened from Washington to New-Orleans. This resolution recommends, that the said road shall pass through Richmond, Raleigh and Fayetteville, Camden and Columbia, Augusta and Milledgeville, to New-Orleans. *ib.*

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20.

A message from the President was received yesterday by the House of Representatives, in compliance with a call for information relative to Com. PORTER'S visit to Faxyardo.

The President informs the House that Com. Porter has been ordered to return without delay, that there may be a full investigation of all the circumstances connected with the affair. *Nat. Jour.*

CHARLESTON, DEC. 31.

Cottons.—The business in Sea Island, and other long staple Cottons, is still quite limited; the quantity as yet coming forward is small, and no disposition appears to exist for pressing them upon the market. A very fair business has been doing through the week in Uplands—prices, with the exception of the finer qualities, remain about the same as quoted in our last; but, in these, there has been an evident improvement, amounting to about one half a cent in the pound—we have, therefore, advanced our highest quotation to 14 1-2 cents, and some few superior lots have gone off at a shade above that price.

"The King of New-Zealand has just arrived here, on his way to England—reports say to raise a loan—but more probably to procure arms and ammunition." A Buenos Ayres paper says he arrived in the English ship Urania, that he came on board when the ship was at one of the Islands, and insisted on proceeding to England, notwithstanding the Capt. was opposed to it. The ship was loading for Liverpool, and the Zealander would go in her. *Jamaica paper.*

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1825.

Clarissa Alexander	Thomas Lanson
Pega Alexander.	David Long
Thomas Black	John Long.
Adaline Bradshaw	Archibald Morrison
Lauren Bates	Abigail Morrison.
John Barnhart.	John Patterson
Mary Coram.	Henry N. Pharr
George B. Friend	Robert Pickens.
Tobias Furr	Thomas H. Robison
Jacob File	George Rose.
Robert Fleming.	Altona L. Smith
Jacob C. Goodman	Asa Smith, 2
James Garner	William M. Stinson
Samuel Gauger.	Hug. Smith.
Franklin Harris	Hiram Turner
Samuel Huie	Peter Troutman.
Jane M. Hope	John M. Wilson
Levy Hope.	Exidos Whitley.
John Jarrot.	

3t42 D. STORKE, A. P. M.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1824. David Burton vs. Leonard Binnager; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Stokes county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 2d Monday in March, 1825, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken against him.

6t45 MATTHEW R. MOORE, Cl'k.

The Muse.

SELECTED FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

ON KISSING.

And if it were not lawful,
The lawyers would not use it;
And if it were not pious,
The Clergy would not choose it;
And if it were not a dainty thing,
The ladies would not crave it;
And if it were not a plentiful thing,
The *poor* girls could not have it.

THE LINK.

Heaven, when it had created man,
Unfinished saw creation's plan:
Though Man and Angel were akin,
Here yet appeared a gap between:
Nor would the link together meet,
Till *woman* made the chain complete.

THE GAMBLER.

And I have seen a wife at dead of night,
Watching the dying embers on the hearth,
And fancying every blast that swept along,
The poor deserted cottage on the moor,
A drunken husband's footstep—and again,
When it has died away, and left her heart
Eas'd by her disappointment—she has look'd
Upon her sleeping babes, and pray'd with tears
They ne'er may know the agony she feels.
And when at last he comes, with tott'ring steps
And vile abuse, to greet her faithful arms,—
Oh, I have mark'd her bosom's throbbing swell,
As, with a resignation worthy heaven,
She sooth'd his pillow, and with tones as sweet
As ever mercy faltered, sooth'd his soul.
And I have seen her, on a wintry eve,
Seeking her husband mid the gambling throng,
And with a prayer that would have bro't a saint
From paradise to hear, begg'd him full oft
To spare her starving babes the means of life.

A DRUNKARD'S SAVING CLAUSE.

Dick, often drunk, when sick, most gravely swore,
That while he breathed he never would drink more;
Dick daily tipsy grows, nor perjured thinks
Himself, but says he *breathes not* whilst he drinks.

EDUCATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: In perusing the message of Governor Holmes to the Legislature of this state, I was particularly and forcibly struck with that part in which he adverts to the subject of *Free Schools*, and institutes the very striking contrast between the state of education in Connecticut and North-Carolina. It is, indeed, surprising that a subject so interesting to every philanthropist, so superlatively important in a political point of view, and so loudly and imperiously demanded by existing circumstances in our state, should have continued so long without attracting the special attention and engaging the active exertions of our Legislature. Of the utility of Legislative interference, the New-England states exhibit a most splendid and convincing illustration, in that high state of intellectual culture for which their whole population is distinguished. It is not in the giant minds of such men as Adams, Webster, and Everett, that we trace the monuments of their intellectual superiority; but it is in those benevolent and politic provisions for the *general* dissemination of education and intelligence, which, in the extent of their operation, pervade every domestic circle, and afford to the indigent parent the consolatory reflection, that a humane and liberal policy is showering blessings upon his offspring, for the attainment of which his own limited resources are inadequate. From this system of education, have emanated results the most splendid and encouraging to the active philanthropist, and to the politicians of other states. New-England, at this moment, presents a population which, for intelligence, patriotism and enterprize, is not equalled either in Europe or America: its agriculture and manufactures are in a constant and uninterrupted march to perfection; her marine waves its flag and rides on the bosom of every sea, and every port of the civilized world exhibits monuments of their adventurous enterprize. But when we turn our view from this interesting picture to the consideration of our own state, the mind is loath to contemplate the humiliating contrast. Whatever may be said of our rapid advancement within a few years past, an intimate familiarity with the lower order of our population is alone requisite to disclose the gross ignorance that exists. The dullness and incapacity which is permitted to enter our legislative hall, and disgraces us even in the national representation, and our former tame subserviency to the interests and designs of *another state*, evince most unequivocally the mental debasement of a large portion of our population. Those social feelings, ingrafted in our nation for the best of purposes, urge most irresistibly upon us the duty of active exertion in ameliorating the condition of this wretched part of our population: And when we consider that (notwithstanding the infinite diversity of fortune and mental cultivation which have originated in the peculiar and varied conditions in which chance has placed us) *we are all originally equal;* and that, not unusually, the haunts of poverty and wretchedness contain the embryoes of future heroes and statesmen: and when we contemplate, how large a portion of those who now constitute the pride and the glory of their country have sprung up from the very mires of obscurity, to their present elevated stations, either under the auspicious influence of patronage, or by the buoyancy of native, unassisted genius—we find additional inducements to co-operate vigorously in the contemplated design. These are considerations which apply to *all* men considered as social beings: but there are others which apply more particularly to ourselves, considered as citizens of the happiest and only free government on earth. The maxim, that "intelligence is the life of liberty," is sanctioned by the authority of the chief of patriots, and most amply verified by the political experience of the last century. The more ignorant the people are, the more they are subject to be led astray by erroneous opinions, to be deluded by misrepresentations, and imposed upon by artifice. And so long as the mass of the population continues ignorant, no matter how liberal and judiciously adjusted the political system may be, its existence is destined to be transient.

Why is it that Europe has so often witnessed republican institutions, originating in successful resistance to oppression, tumbling into the most furious and bloody anarchy, and at length terminating in a despotism more galling and oppressive than ever? It is this: the *people* of Europe do not possess that intelligence, and consequently that habitude of reflecting and judging for themselves, which is essential to the permanence of republican institutions.

This view of the subject renders it peculiarly interesting to every patriot who contemplates with enthusiasm their splendid revolutionary struggle, and the happy and liberal political system to which it has given birth—who regards, with abhorrence, the abominable designs of the Holy Alliance to repress every burst of liberal feeling throughout the civilized world, and who looks forward with delightful anticipation to that period when our republic shall be a light and landmark to the patriot of every clime.

But not only the permanence of our republican institutions, but the character and honor of our state imperiously demand increased intelligence in the mass of our population. It is humiliating in the highest degree, to behold the gigantic strides by which our sister states have surpassed us in the march of improvement. Notwithstanding that here was first formed the spark which afterwards blazed in a mighty conflragation throughout the Union, yet how little have we profited by this bold and early display of American feeling? Our *agriculture* is nearly wnat it was in the days of our fathers; enterprize, of every kind, seems to have taken wings, and fled to some more congenial abode; our political existence has been but barely acknowledged; and, with very few exceptions, our representation at Washington has been such as to corroborate the degrading opinions entertained of our state. It is now high time to retrieve our lost honor, and establish our character for intelligence, patriotism and enterprize. And in accomplishing the grand object, the *intellectual* improvement of the lower classes must constitute the adamantine basis of the whole superstructure. Do this, and agriculture will feel its genial influence; commerce will wave its flag; talents and ability will mark our representatives; *foreign influence* will vanish from our deliberations, and our state assume that rank to which its resources and its political duration so eminently entitle it.

P**** S*******

Lincolnton, Dec. 6th, 1824.

Cunning and Hurry, were two apprentices of Skill and of Expedition; but they never could be made good workmen.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

A lady proposed to me a case, which seemed to her to decide against those views of religion called evangelical. She knows a most amiable girl, who was respectful and attentive to her parents, and engaging and lovely to all connected with her; who had, however, no objection to seeing a play: and had certainly nothing of that which she knew I should call religion; but she asked if I could believe that God would condemn such a character to everlasting misery. Many persons view things in this way. They set themselves up to dictate to God what should be done, on points which he only can determine. If the persons are ever cured of this evil, it must probably be in some such way as that by which it pleased God to teach Job. Job could assert his integrity and his character against the arguments of his friends; but when God asked, *Where wast thou, when I laid the foundation of the earth?* Job prostrates his soul with this declaration—*I have heard of thee with the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth thee. Wherefore I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes.*

CECIL.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN.

Mr. Editor: You published, some time since, what you had *seen;* I now send you an account of things *I have never seen.*

I have never seen an Editor that received payment from *half* of his subscribers.

I have never seen such hard times as the present, in all my life.

I have never seen an old maid *decidedly* opposed to matrimony.

I have never seen young doctors free from pedantry in the use of technical phrases.

I have never seen a pretty girl, that did not know it.

I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his poverty.

I have never seen greater men than Jackson, Adams and La Fayette.

I have never seen a woman who was *tongue-tied.*

I have never seen a girl that would sing without being asked at least forty times.

I have never seen the necessity of ladies wearing hip-splits.

I have never seen a man that could explain the Apocalypse!!!!!

I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls.

I have never seen but one lady use a bed-wrench and pin to tighten her corsetts.

I have never seen a tax-gatherer or sheriff *starve.*

I have never seen more candidates than at present, for all vacant offices.

I have never seen provisions cheaper and money scarcer than at this time.

I have never seen a woman die of the lock-jaw!!

I have never seen a lady who learned music to catch a husband, ever play after marriage for his gratification.

I have never seen the necessity of young ladies (who are not bald) wearing false hair.

I have never seen the great Sea *Sarpent*, or Tom Thumb, or Cleves Symmes, or the man in the moon—I would have travelled to see all these things, but my guardian poked straws in my eyes.

PUR-BLIND.

HINTS TO THE LADIES.

Words are the body and dress of thought; and the woman that simpers and smiles when she should resent the culpable freedom of speech in a bold man, renders questionable the purity of her. The woman that depreciates her husband, still more depreciates herself—for if a woman would have the world respect her husband, she ought to set the example: a good woman's prospect of happiness with a good man, reaches into eternity.

ON CONVERSATION.

Good nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance, which is more amiable than beauty.

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing those we converse with, is the qualification of little, ungenerous tempers. The greatest blemishes are often found in the most shining characters. But what an absurd thing it is to pass over all the valuable parts of a man, and fix our attention on his infirmities; to observe his imperfections more than his virtues!

Richard H. Wilde has been elected a Representative in Congress from the state of Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cobb.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, January 1st, 1824.

James Adkins	John Johnson
Peter Airey	Elizabeth Johnston.
Geo. W. Anderson	Joseph Kincaid
Young W. Allen 2	George Krider
John Albright	Harris Kimble.
Silvester Adams.	Daniel Loflin
Susan Benston	Thomas J. Linch
Nicholas Baringer	John Locke.
Peter Baringer	John Moyer 2
Valuntine Beedleman	George Miller 2
Jacob Brown	Henry Miller
James Banks, jr.	John Masters
Henry Barger	Daniel McLean
Christopher Beeber	John D. Moss
A. W. Brandon	Mary M. McRea
Randle Bowlen.	Betsy Martin
James Caruthers	Powel McRea
John Clemments	Rev. James Morrison
Jos. Cowan	Daniel Magines
Mary Cowan	Lewis Mahon
William Casort	John F. M'Corcle
John Caughenour	Haynes Morgan.
John Custis	Asariah Peck
Nathan Chaffin	James Powel
Able Camfield	Michael Peeler
Zachariah Coggins	William Plaster
Jacob Clotey	John Pressley.
Andrew Cope	Fr. R. Ruffin
Dr. J. L. Crane.	John Reed
Dr. Davidson	Joel Robinson
William Donaldson	H. H. Robinson
John Davis	Jeremiah Robinson.
Abm. Davis	Rev. Chas. A. Stork
Obediah Davis	John Simpson
Sam'l. Davidson	Sammy Smith
Carydon Dyre	Sarah Smith
John Dismukes 2.	Elizabeth Smith
Anderson Ellis	George Smith
John Emry	William Sullivan
James Ellis	Briant Swinney
Reuben Ellis.	Daniel Sullivan
Alexander Frasier	Samuel Smith
Henry Fight.	Peter Stoner
Richard Gillaspie	Martin Speaks
E. N. Gaither	Fylo Smith
George F. Glazier	Catharine Smith
Jesse Gillehan	Eve Stoner
Moses Graham	Robt. Sanders
George Goodman	Archibald Stokes.
Zadock Griffith	Benjamine Temson
Chas. Glover	H. H. Tarrer
Larkin Griffin	Clement Townsend.
Christopher Goodman.	J. E. Wells
Williamson Harris 3	Horatio Woodson
Jesse Holmes	Laurana Williams
John Huland	Burrell Wood
Joshuay Haden	John Winsenkins
Elijah Hotchkiss	Richard Wall
Samuel Harbin	William Wilford
Dr. Handford	John or Caleb Webb
Ambrose Hotchkiss	Isaac Wiseman.
John Hiott	Abigal Vail.
John Howard.	

3t41 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

Malays approved Plaster Cloth.

RECOMMENDED by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic and the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This plaster cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Biles, Quincy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Malengers of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the Back and Loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing Issues, &c. &c.

A Bill of Directions for using it, accompanies each Plaster—Small size 25 cents, Middle do. 50 cents. Large do. one dollar. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

, For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal City and Town throughout the United States.

☞ Observe that each genuine Plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

WHICH prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

These Pills if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or Bilious Fever, Ague or Fall Fevers, Bilious Cholic, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Worms, Sick and Foul Stomach, Head Ache, Loss of appetite, Flatulence, Epileptic Fits, Hypochondria and Hysterical Complaints, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, &c. They remove Habitual Costiveness, Colds, and Coughs, Asthma, Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, Scurvy, Scorbutic Blotches, Impurities in the Blood, Female Complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the Spring and Summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the Ague and prevailing Fall sickness.

A Bill of Directions for taking them, accompanies each Box of Bills—Small Boxes, 25 cents, large Boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

, For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and Town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each Box of Genuine PILLS has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of *Taxes*, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.

Mail Stage Body.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage* body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good *stick gig*, almost new, with a first rate *harness* to it. I will also sell the gig very low.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13. '36

Valuable Lands,

MILLS, and IRON WORKS, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having become the purchaser of the Mills and Forge on Ball's creek, in this county, lately owned by Reuben Emerson and William Black, now offers the same for sale, on accommodating terms.

The premises are situated on Ball's creek, at its junction with the Catawba River, and on the river itself, near the Buffalo Shoals. Attached to the Mills is about

350 acres of Land,

on both sides of the creek, and extending to the river. The improvements on this tract consist of a Saw and Grist *Mill* and a *Cotton Gin* propelled by water; a commodious dwelling-house and other out buildings. No better situation for Mills, both with regard to the stream, the shoal on which the dam is erected, and the custom necessarily directed to this point, is afforded in this county.

The *Forge* and buildings attached thereto, are all new, and the work done in the best manner. Attached to this is

800 acres of Land,

lying generally on the creek and river, mostly of a good quality, and affording a considerable proportion of river low grounds and meadow land; and the 3d undivided part of 1000 acres of Land, containing an inexhaustible quantity of Iron Ore of the best quality.

No further description is necessary, as those wishing to purchase would choose to view for themselves.

Men of enterprise would do well to turn their attention to this property, as this country affords no better situation for such to acquire a fortune.

A likely *negro man*, about 23 years of age, who is a first rate Forgeman and Bloomer, will also be sold or hired. Also, two other negroes.

For terms, apply to

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Lincoln county, Dec. 1, 1824. 6t40

Removal.

MARTIN F. REVELL, Tailor, Salisbury, returns his sincere thanks to those who have encouraged him in his line of business, since his commencement in this place, and avails himself of this opportunity of informing the public in general, that he has removed his business to the shop in Main-street, recently occupied by J. B. Hampton as a silversmith shop, *he* having removed *his* business in an adjoining room.

M. F. Revell also informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from New-York and Philadelphia, which he will be happy to have a sufficient opportunity to exhibit, in an equal style to any that he has received. He likewise has just got some additional force, which will enable him to despatch work on a short notice. He hopes by his assiduity to business and neatness of work, to merit an equal share of encouragement.

N. B. M. F. Revell will be glad to take an apprentice to the above business, if he can get one on suitable terms.

Nov. 29, 1824. '44

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. 14s

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named *Adam*, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.: and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipt out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession.

The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

'2t44 MACK CRUMP.

Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.

Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.

Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. 2 27

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Hutchison versus James Huie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, Clk.

Price adv. $4 75. 3m50